

The Hong Kong Daily News.

No. 6558

九百五十五年十一月四日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1878.

六百四十一月七日

香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
December 5. ALICE, British steamer, 386, F. Ashton, Hoibow, 3rd December, General.
December 6. QUARTA, German steamer, 731, P. Howe, Shunton 26th November, General.
Soy Shing.
December 6. FERONIA, German steamer, 1,115, H. Schultz, Altenburg 6th October, and Singapore 29th Nov., General.—Strasse, sen & Co.
December 6. MORAY, British steamer, 1,227, Butcher, Calcutta 20th November, and Singapore 29th, General.—JEDINEK, MATHEWS & Co.
December 6. EMMERALDA, British steamer, 395, Cullen, Manila 3rd Dec., General.—Ruskin & Co.
December 6. QUINTA, German steamer, 376, F. Wring, Saigon 27th November, Salt and Rice.—Soy Shing.
December 6. BLACK WATCH, British bark, 461, M. H. Kerruish, Lloyd 24th Nov., Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 6. D. LAPIRAIN & CO., British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Catharine, German bark, for Guam.
Presto, British bark, for Manila.
Cypriene, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Diamante, British steamer, for Manila.
Emeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Kotow, British steamer, for Swatow.
DEPARTURES.
December 6. ALBERT, British steamer, for Singapore.
December 6. FAZ-CHOY, British steamer, for Macao.
December 6. ALFREDO, Brit. bark, for Chefoo.
December 6. MARY FISHER, British ship, for New York.
December 6. FAZ-CHOY, British steamer, for Macao.
December 6. DIAMANTE, British steamer, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Emanuela, steamer, and Mr. H. G. Kinnaird, 100 Chinese.
Per Maria, steamer, from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Seidenfeld and 230 Chinese.
Per Europa, steamer, from Hamburg, &c.—4 Europeans, 400 and 5 Chinese.
Per Quarto, steamer, from Selon 77 Chinese.
Per Aben, steamer, from Hoibow.—1 Saloon, 40 Cabins, deck.
Per Black Watch, from Lloyd's.
Mrs. Karsner, child, one month.
Per Quinta, steamer, from Saigon.—120 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Moray* reports left Calcutta on 20th November, and Singapore on the 29th. Up the China Sea met with very high sea and strong monsoon.

The British steamship *Moray* reports left Hongkong on 3rd December, and, after a light North-Eastly wind and fine weather throughout, on the 29th steamed into port.

The German steamship *Feronia* reports left Hongkong on 6th October, and Singapore on 23rd November. The first part of the voyage fine weather and light winds; after which strong monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Emeralda* reports left Manila on 3rd December, at 4:30 o'clock, and experienced moderate monsoon and high sea, and the Frans Shool, these to port moderate monsoon and high sea.

The German steamship *Quinta* reports left Saigon on 26th November, and had very strong winds and heavy sea all the voyage until the last two days, when the weather cleared up, and a fresh monsoon was blowing.

The German steamship *Quinta* reports left Saigon on 26th November. From Siam to Cape Palau fine weather; from thence to Cape Vards heavy gale from the North. On the evening of the 29th encountered gale of typhoon force, and barometer went down to 29.60; thence a very fine monsoon from the East and N.E. with very high sea.

FOODSHIP SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
November 24. Kwangtung, British steamer, from Hongkong.
25. China, German steamer, from Amoy.
24. J. Kremer, Ger. steamer, from Newchwang.
25. Quickste, American steamer, from Shanghai.
25. Hastings, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.
26. Yaso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
November 23. E. C. Murch, British steamer, for Keeling.
24. Hastings, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
24. Vulet, German steamer, for Shanghai.
27. Glamorganshire, Brit. bark, for London.
27. Kwangtung, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27. Europa, British steamer, from Shanghai.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANCHURIA.

(For last Month's Arrivals.)

Polyman, Manila Sept. 1
Giangyin, China Ports Sept. 2
Oxfordshire (s.) Foodship Sept. 6
Gulatia (s.) Manila Sept. 7
Sexton (s.) Foodship Sept. 7
Malabar (s.) Foodship Sept. 23
Standart (s.) Foodship Sept. 24
Preston, Liverpool Sept. 25
Elsworth, Liverpool Sept. 26
Sutat (s.) Shanghai Sept. 26
Prins Fred. Carl (s.) Foodship Sept. 26
Sea Gull (s.) Hongkong Sept. 30
Comet, Yokohama Oct. 1
Eleano, Hongkong Oct. 5
John C. Munro, Manila Oct. 5
Bentley (s.) Foodship Oct. 11
T. H. & J. C. Bentley (s.) Foodship Oct. 13
River Lagan, Liverpool Oct. 14
City of Baltimore, Shanghai Oct. 15
Nestor (s.) China Ports Oct. 21

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG (Corrected to Date).

Sydenham (s.) London July 18
Victoria (s.) Liverpool July 19
Mary Mildred, Newstead, Liverpool July 20
Pilgrim, Liverpool July 21
Ullock, Liverpool July 22
Abey Corper, Antwerp July 23
Summerville, Hamburg July 23
Clarke, Cardiff July 31
Bur St. Edmunds, Poole Aug. 1
Alfred, Cardiff Aug. 2
Winchcombe, Poole Aug. 3
Uxbridge, Poole Aug. 4
Lotte, London Aug. 5
Frederick, Cardiff Aug. 6
Excelsior, Hamburg Sept. 13
James Shepherd, London Sept. 17
Churnam, Cardiff Sept. 20
Answer, Antwerp Oct. 6
Astoria, Liverpool Oct. 18
Jewell, Liverpool Oct. 18
Hornbill, Liverpool Oct. 19
Barney (s.) London Oct. 24
Sandi (s.) Marselles Nov. 3
Impounded (s.) Marselles Nov. 17

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

DEMINISULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

From this date Mr. A. McIVER will remain in charge of the Company's Business at the Port.

ADAM LIND, THE CITY BANK.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of October Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS in his NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL over the Medical Hall.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as a SHARE BROKER.

GEORGE GAIL DENEKE.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1878.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony, Mr. MIGUEL MARIA MAHER is authorized to SIGN my NAME for prosecution.

M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

Macao, 9th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. ARTHUR CHATT in our Firm CHASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & CO.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Underwriter, being about to close his Firm, STANLEY, hereby notifies that all his debts and claims due to or by him, will be sold and paid up.

THE INTEREST and GOODWILL of his Business has been TRANSFERRED to Messrs. DOELLA & LAPRAIN & CO.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE given that Messrs. DOELLA & LAPRAIN & CO. have established a BRANCH of their Firm at SWANSEA, and have authorized Mr. G. D. PITMAN to SIGN for prosecution.

DOELLA & LAPRAIN & CO.

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NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS are to be received for insertion in the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1879 up to 15th December, Terms can be had on application at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 14th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1879.

(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Work is now being prepared for publication. Numerous important additions are being made to render it more valuable as a Commercial Guide.

The PUBLISHER requests that those

Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 11th, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, Druggists' Sundries, And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, Passengers Ships Supplied.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. WATSON and CO., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. M. F.—Your letter is not of sufficient general interest for publication, and should be addressed to the Editor of the *Catholic Register*.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1878.

How many foreign residents in China have commenced the study of the language and how many have thrown it up in disgust may be inferred from the fact that, while, perhaps, the majority of young men who come out either commence the study or long and anxiously contemplate its commencement.

Like one does a cold bath in winter, but very few ever attain such proficiency in it as to be able to sustain a conversation with a native. The difficulty of their language is, indeed, one of the chief difficulties of the exclusiveness of the Chinese, acting as it does, as an almost insurmountable obstacle to the intrusive inquiries of the bulk of foreigners who are driven by fortune to the shores of "Far Cathay." While little is done by foreigners to overcome this obstacle and cultivate acquaintance with Chinese business routine, the knowledge of English and of foreign modes of transacting business is rapidly extending among the natives, and step by step they are appropriating to themselves business formerly exclusively transacted by foreign firms. A few years more may see them establishing agencies abroad, and the trade still further diverted from foreigners. The competition between foreigners and natives, is becoming daily more close, and in the still harder race the former must make up their minds to do themselves much that they have hitherto employed native assistants to do for them. In this connection we cannot refrain from again commenting on Mr. HENNESSY's ill-advised action in practically abolishing the Board of Examiners in the Chinese language at Hongkong. His Excellency apparently devotes the whole of his attention to this direction to the extension of a knowledge of English among the Chinese. While we do not value the importance of this one act less than Mr. HENNESSY, we maintain that fair encouragement ought at the same time to be afforded for the study of Chinese by foreigners. It seems almost a disgrace that in an English colony there should be no official provision for the study of the native language. The Board of Examiners, it is true, had not a very extended field of operations, but such as it was it was good. We should again suggest that a system should be inaugurated by which a supply of competent certificated teachers should be provided, and that certificates of proficiency should also be accorded to such of the students as choose to present themselves for examination and success in passing. Reverting, however, to the more general subject of the ignorance of the native language by foreigners, we find that Mr. LAT, Commissioner of Customs at Tamsui, makes some remarks bearing on it in his report on the trade of Tamsui for 1877. Speaking of the firing of tea at Tamsui, Mr. LAT says—

"An enterprising foreigner, a few years back, established himself there, and, after a while, was allowed to run by two or three others, and the step it is taken to have established Chinese ground, and that we have seen in the expulsion of foreigners from their inability to hold their own in commercial struggle with the Natives. Planners may find it profitable to establish themselves on Chinese ground, and may amass money, as he has done, at many early stages, but, followers in their steps discover eventually that Chinese gain the upper hand, both from their superior business habits and from their frugality. Chinese can live more economi-

ally than foreigners, and can make their purchases direct. Foreigners on the other hand, are possessed of the language of this country, and are able to carry on negotiations with the Chinese more easily, and are obliged to resort to their ingenuity, and to their knowledge, in the conduct of their business. This has been done successfully in the hands of these."

"We have seen Chinese honesty that Foreigners have been as successful as they have been."

"This has already shown their houses at Tamsui, and the others will follow if Chinese can procure their Tea without Foreign supervision; but if the firing is done in a similar manner, the reappear-

ance of Foreigners will become a necessity. It will be apparent, if direct shipments of tea are made to Foreign countries, as Chinese are not in a position to establish agencies abroad. If the day should come when Foreign merchants will be able to deal direct with the natives, by reason of the language of a country having been mastered, or on account of the new and easy language being sprung up, then they may hope to be able to hold their ground, but certainly not until such a change has taken place."

"The appearance of the empire is not an exception to the rule;—but, as this note is Chinese, we have acquired sufficient acquaintance with Foreigners, they are able to take measures into their own hands and control their own."

Foreign merchants would do well to ponder this.

It is August last, in an article on tobacco cultivation in the East, we referred to the fact that the Indian Government was directing its attention to the subject. There seems no reason why a larger revenue should not be derived from this source in India if proper regard be had to the proper preparation of the leaf. Already, we believe, the services of skilled advisers, one of whom was formerly engaged in the Philippines, have been secured. From the Calcutta *Englishman* we learn that the Secretary of State has lately forwarded to the Government of India the reports of two of the first tobacco and drug brokers in London on certain samples of tobacco manufactured by Messrs. BEECH, SUTHERLAND and Co. at Ghazipur, and on a paper by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-west Provinces and Oudh, on the progress made in the experimental cultivation and sowing of tobacco under his own supervision at Kurnam, and other similar documents. From these reports, says our contemporary, there does not appear to be any reasonable probability that Indian-manufactured tobacco will find a market in England, both on account of the high rate of import duty charged in the United Kingdom, which would, it is stated, amount on these samples to no less than 4s. per lb., and because the demand for the kind of tobacco produced, whether from the above cause or not, is wholly insignificant. Both Messrs. BEECH and Co. and Messrs. JENKIN and PHILLIPS (the firm in question) are of opinion that the attention of those interested in the growth of tobacco in India might with advantage be directed to the cultivation and curing of the leaf for cigar manufacture, in which a large and remunerative trade is, it appears, carried on in Java and other Dutch settlements in the East. Messrs. BEECH & Co. suggest that with this object the service of some skilled person should be obtained from Java or Sumatra, who should be instructed to bring with them proper seed and should be permitted to select the most suitable soil for experiment. In the event of private enterprise failing to enter on further experiments with Java tobacco, it will be, as Secretary of State suggests, for the Government of India to consider how far it may be desirable for it to embark in the enterprise.

We would remind our readers that the Open Company will give their long-deferred attention to the principle part. It appears that at about seven o'clock Chinese No. 153 left the station and proceeded to No. 29, Station-street, Tamsui, which house is entered by the post-room door. There found a married woman, upon whom a man, a foreigner, had laid his hands, inflicting some cuts on her face and in the neck, turning the point of his dagger completely double. He then left the station and returned to his quarters at the Police-Station, where Chinese Fulong No. 160 was sitting on his bed. The frantic constable took off his jacket, put out the light, drew out a sheath, another dagger, and made an instant and forcible attack upon the man, who fell to the ground, and placed him under arrest. The woman and woman were then brought to the station, and when their wounds were dressed and when they still remain, the constable, who has been in the force over eight years, had been taken before Mr. French yesterday, and was remanded until Monday next.

POLICE COURT.

6th December.

ERICK C. V. CREECH, Esq.

NO. 10, CHAMBERS.

Wong A. Tai was charged with being out at night without a pass—Fined 5s. in default twenty-one days imprisonment.

ALBERT WATCHMAN.

Baboo, a watchman at the West Point Police-Station, was charged by P.C. 563 with being asleep on duty. Discharged.

The entry to the boat race to-day are from the American club *Fleeting*, F. and steamer China, American schooner *Sparta*, and H.M.S. *Pilot Enclosed*. There may be some mistake in the list of signatures to the petition to the Government to widen the *Praya* when reconstructing the wall. Mr. A. H. Hasecock was by a mistake made to appear as signing as attorney for Mr. Urmy. Messrs. Birley and Co. signed for their attorney.

On Thursday night a serious affair occurred in Tung-nan-tsai, in which a Chinese looking like the principle part. It appears that at about seven o'clock Chinese No. 153 left the station and proceeded to No. 29, Station-street, Tamsui, which house is entered by the post-room door. There found a married woman, upon whom a man, a foreigner, had laid his hands, inflicting some cuts on her face and in the neck, turning the point of his dagger completely double. He then left the station and returned to his quarters at the Police-Station, where Chinese Fulong No. 160 was sitting on his bed. The frantic constable took off his jacket, put out the light, drew out a sheath, another dagger, and made an instant and forcible attack upon the man, who fell to the ground, and placed him under arrest. The woman and woman were then brought to the station, and when their wounds were dressed and when they still remain, the constable, who has been in the force over eight years, had been taken before Mr. French yesterday, and was remanded until Monday next.

A DANGEROUS CONEABLE.

Lam Ping Chung, P.C. No. 153, was charged with cutting and wounding on Lau A. Kow, a man, upon whom he had laid his hands. Discharged.

Inspector Cameron said the prisoner on the previous night stabbed a woman in various parts of the body, as Yau-ta-tee, he afterwards, returned to the Police-Station and stabbed P.C. 160. Witnessed for a remand until the 9th instant.

His Worship accordingly remanded the case.

ERICK J. J. FRANCIS, Esq.

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INSURANCES

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES on all Classes of Risks.

MELCHERS & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [21]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$85,000 on first-class Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [20]

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Insured.

OLYMPIAN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1878. [1738]

THE EQUITY LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Insured.

OLYMPIAN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1878. [1738]

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAHS \$100,000, EQUAL TO \$833,338.33.

DIRECTORS:

LEUNG OF THE Hing Firm
WONG YEE PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Ho Yip.

YEAR OF THE YEN OR FIVE
FONG HOY FUNG, of the Tung-Sau Ho
WONG PAK CHONG, of the San Tse Liang
Kwok Amonko, of the Fat Hing Firm
Loi Lok Moon of the Kwong Man Cheong
Firm.

MANAGER HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at

CURRENT RATES to Australia, California,
Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all
the Trade Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, Said 9, Praya West
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1480]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents to the above Company at this Port, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE
to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1878. [22]

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS or

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1878. [1478]

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS

to all Parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [1]

THE SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of

\$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. (20%) upon
the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed

upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.

Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [133]

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

The Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hangchow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1878. [25]

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks of all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Orders of Association,
Two-thirds of the Premiums are distributed

annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount

of Premium contributed by each, the remaining

third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1878. [133]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1878. [29]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either in
London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,
at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1878. [23]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) ... Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 104,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations this date ... Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

C. KERSH, Esq., W. M. MCKEEVER, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all

Parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.

Subject to a charge of 12%, for Interest on
Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERTAKING.

BUSINESS will be annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [45]

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1878. [24]

THE EQUITY LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Insured.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

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to all Parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [1]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

W. M. CRICKSHANK, DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
IMPORTER OF DRUGISTS' SUPPLIES,
PATENT MEDICINES, AND TOILET
REQUISITES.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
AERATED WATER.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY
PREPARED

in strict accordance with the Formulae of the
British Pharmacopoeia.

SHIP AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS
supplied and reconditioned.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

N.R.—All business communications should be
addressed VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR for SALE in quantities to
suit Purchasers.

Apply at the GAS WORKS, WEST POINT,
A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1878. [1486]

NOTICE.

EXTRACTS.

SONG-WORD.

THE GAY SCENE.

Hero's to the crooked, and best of all sciences—
Scenes of shaking, and study of art.
Vine to the rule of life a dozen times,
Fill up a banquet: there's nothing like wine.
Wisest of all philosophical colligies,
Ancient or modern, need wisdom to me.

That which the virtues of ignorance acknowledge;

Passes all wisdom, whatever they be.

Hero's to astronomy! Hero's to astrology!

Hero's to alchemy: that the sage can boast!

Everything is for wine as apology;

All are atheist except a few.

Friendship as love should endure to eternity;

Cynics and humbugs may say what they will;

That is my lesson—whatever you call it, he

Mav's no share in the glass, nor fill.

Drink and be merry: the age of frivolity!

Fades, and goes like a summer day;

Wine is an emblem of folly and jollity;

Fizzes and bubbles and—pass away!

"H. C. M." in Word.

THE LOTTERY.

From our present virtuous standpoint with respect to any form of public gambling, it is scarcely credible that it is not more than 52 years ago since London was all in a bustle over the last great State lottery. It is just 32 years ago to-day that a dense crowd assembled in Cooper's Hall, Bishopsgate-street, to witness the "death of the lottery" in England. An "edict" to that effect was published in the time states that this "the last of a long line, whose origin in England commenced in the year 1508, after a series of tedious complaints, expired on the 13th day of October, 1526. During a period of 237 years," continues this singular chronicle, "the family flourished under the powerful protection of the British Parliament, the Minister of the day continuing to give them support for the improvement of the revenue." After detailing this mischievous occasion, by resorting to such methods of raising money, the epitaph concludes:— "Very great efforts were made by physicians and friends of the family to excite the public feeling in favour of the last of the race in vain; it continued to linger on the few remaining moments of its existence without attention or sympathy, and finally terminated in such uneventful gravity. The two Gobbo were content without being buried." Gratiano did not forget to be a gentleman. Antonio and Bassanio were both excellently represented, and the ladies were not less accomplished than their colleagues. To Englishmen Bayly was, of course, the most interesting performer, and this not least so because it was very different from the Jew we have been lately accustomed to see on the English stage, but I will not venture to say which is the more correct. Of late years we have seen Shylock to whom we could not refuse our sympathy, and we have almost quarelled with Shakespeare himself for the punishment he inflicts on the unfortunate usurer; yet, we have wondered how any Antonio or Bassanio would dare to take Shylock and wantonly insult the dignified Shylock before us unless he did so at his peril. There was no possibility of such thought with the Dresden Shylock. The meanness and the cringing cunning of the man were more than usually displayed, his bearing was slouching, his expression not nobly cruel, but coarse in its ruthlessness; he frightened the children, who mocked him when they had the chance; and one could even understand the cruel trifling of his friend Tubal with such a character. We have heard much lately about the acting of Shakespeare's plays by the Meiningen company, and if the measure of their excellence is greater than that of the Dresden company, a pilgrimage to the little German capital would repay a student of our great poet, whose plays let it never be forgotten, our all for all that, they have to pay taxes and the rest of the public service like the rest of the population. If the Jews wish to enjoy equal rights with other subjects, they have but one alternative—viz., conversion to the orthodox Church. A Jew who without the sanction of his parents and guardians wishes to pass over the Jewish Church is by law declared to be of age already at fourteen. A Jew can only obtain the privilege of settling if for instance he has been a merchant of the first guild for a certain number of years; that is to say, if he has paid the State a considerable annual "gold tax," or has been in military service, or has studied at a University. In may districts where there is a scarcity of workmen, the Jew easily obtains the right of taking up his residence; but we moment he ceases his labours the police are empowered to remove him from the provinces where he had been admitted as a necessity. This measure is very frequently put in force, and the Jew is exiled to his Ghettos in the Southern and Western parts of the Empire. The law goes still further, however. In those districts in which our coreligionists are permitted to live, they form distinct guilds and at municipal elections the Jewish and Christian populations are divided. Most of the laws in force tend to the conversion of the Jew to the Russian Church. For instance, a jew tax is, though it is not enforced, stipulated that every Jew who becomes a convert to the Greek Church, whilst a criminal charge is pending against him, shall be declared free of guilt and exempt from all punishment. Before the law, therefore, Judaism is a crime, to renounce which abomines for every misdemeanour. These restrictions had two motives: the envy and fear of the Christians on the one hand, and the advantage of the State Treasury on the other. It was, therefore, natural that the State should now and then appropriate the uses of the Jews and employ the talents. Thus in 1811, at the time of the Polish rebellion, the Jews who had been driven from Kiev were recalled thither, as they might be useful in the state's affairs there existing. And whence could they be used? In the organization of a system of espionage. In 1811, a law was passed prohibiting the Jews to possess land in the Western provinces; but as the Government quickly perceived that in those parts industry and commerce rated extremely high, this mode of filling the Imperial Exchequer is pretty clearly shown by the fact that great many tickets were left on the hands of the lottery-office keepers. Still, as might have been expected, the last chance of drawing a fortune out of the old wheel which, whenever a State lottery was at hand, used to go lumbering along from Somerset House to Basinghall-street, drawn by four horses and escorted by a dozen Horse Guards, offered a great temptation, and the crowd to witness the ceremony was immense. The avenging Coopers' Hall were densely packed, and the hall was filled hours before the ceremony came off. Only one prize fell to the lot of anyone present, and he was a little man who, on hearing that he had dropped into a fortune of £30,000, quietly buttoned up his coat and made his way out with great composure. The drawing commenced shortly after five o'clock, and at twenty minutes after six had come to a final state, a practice which it took the State nearly two centuries conclusively to discover what aboutious mischievous is method of raising public funds as the most malignant iniquity could have devised.

The principle encouraged by these grand State speculations seems at one time to have permeated almost every branch and department of commercial enterprise. The lower strata of the speculating world of the time presented a decidedly amusing subject of interest. After enumerating the various principal methods of getting money by lotteries and lottery tickets, an old newspaper writing now before us says:— "Then comes the ingenious class of lottery merchants, viz. lottery managers, proprietors, lottery takers, lottery stay-makers, lottery givers, lottery hammers, to merchants, snuff and tobacco merchants, lottery handkerschiefs, lottery bakers, lottery barrels (where a man for being shaved and paying three pence may stand a chance of gaining £10), lottery shiebuckles, lottery eating houses, &c. in Wyndham-street, Temple-bar, where, if you call for six-penny-worth of roast beef, you receive a note of hand, with a number, which, should it turn out fortunate, may entitle the owner of the beef to sixty guineas lottery orders, by which the fortunate may get five guineas for three-pennyworth of aspers. And to complete this curious catalogue, an old woman who keeps a sausage stall in one of the little alleys leading into Smithfield has won up in chalk 'lottery sausages' or five shillings to be gained for a further relish." Perhaps no more amusing illustration of the extent to which the public mind had become familiarized with the lottery as an everyday factor in human affairs could be given than a story which also appears in a newspaper of about the same date. "A gentlewoman in Holborn," says this authority, "whose husband had presented her with a ticket, put up prayers in the church the day before drawing in the following manner:— 'The prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking.' The presentation of a lottery ticket was at one time a common mode of displaying generous goodwill. In a memoir of Charles Holland, a famous actor of his day, it is recorded that he received many letters of passionate admiration from a lady who fell in love with him from his appearance on the stage, and she accompanied one of his declinations of attachment by four lottery tickets as a present. These two stories are but specimens of numberless others with which the literature of the subject abounds.

The one legal remedy of the lottery in England—the drawing for Art Union prizes, specially sanctioned as means of encouraging art—has undoubtedly been wisely retained. The practice of "drawing" lots for works which is the ordinary way of purchase, few persons could secure, really did, at one time go good service. It sounds strange to modern

ears to hear a learned professor of history respectfully informing the nobility and gentry that after a labour of twenty years he had accomplished a series of historical works which however are honourable to the nation, and that the "House of Commons are the Lords" so well satisfied with their examination, that a history for the use of the Doge's palace—a strikingly faithful representation of the fine old room as it is today, with the Doge, and the Council as they are seen in the old pictures. The acting was quite worthy of the mounting, and nothing was more satisfactory than the manner in which the subordinate parts were filled. The nobles dressed well, however, few could afford to give £80 for a boat which would least cheerfully venture two guineas for the use. Indeed, it would seem that all the arguments that were successfully urged in favour of the play for pictures might with equal force be urged in favour of books, and not that we have fairly outlined the gambling stage of our existence as a nation, it might be worth while to consider whether the lottery has not a rather wider sphere of usefulness than that now accorded to it with such very general approval.—*Globe*, Oct. 18.

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA.

Russia contains a Jewish population of 3,000,000 souls, which is a large number, but is to be found in the rest of Europe. One might, therefore, that the Russian Government would show more interest in the state of the Jews than any other Government. The reverse, however, is the case, for the laws of the Empire contain a number of narrow-minded restrictions relating to the Jews which in other countries have long since been discontinued.

The Russian Jew possesses no other rights or privileges than those which may be granted to him under exceptional circumstances, and the ladies were not less accomplished than their colleagues. To Englishmen Bayly was, of course, the most interesting performer, and this not least so because it was very different from the Jew we have been lately accustomed to see on the English stage, but I will not venture to say which is the more correct. Of late years we have seen Shylock to whom we could not refuse our sympathy, and we have almost quarelled with Shakespeare himself for the punishment he inflicts on the unfortunate usurer; yet, we have wondered how any Antonio or Bassanio would dare to take Shylock and wantonly insult the dignified Shylock before us unless he did so at his peril. There was no possibility of such thought with the Dresden Shylock. The meanness and the cringing cunning of the man were more than usually displayed, his bearing was slouching, his expression not nobly cruel, but coarse in its ruthlessness; he frightened the children, who mocked him when they had the chance; and one could even understand the cruel trifling of his friend Tubal with such a character. We have heard much lately about the acting of Shakespeare's plays by the Meiningen company, and if the measure of their excellence is greater than that of the Dresden company, a pilgrimage to the little German capital would repay a student of our great poet, whose plays let it never be forgotten, our all for all that, they have to pay taxes and the rest of the public service like the rest of the population. If the Jews wish to enjoy equal rights with other subjects, they have but one alternative—viz., conversion to the orthodox Church.

As I left the Dresden theatre I heard a young Englishman say, "Will Shakespeare ever be acted like this in England?" Why cannot we have such acting there? I will not attempt to answer these questions, but conclude by saying that neither here nor in or about any German theatre have I ever seen anything inconsistent with perfect decency and propriety of behaviour; on the contrary, the auditors in all parts of the house, were, as far as I could see, perfectly respectable and well behaved—quite as much indeed, as those in English concert rooms and lecture theatres. Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.

NEW USES FOR ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Orange blossoms have been so long and so intimately associated with an interesting and festive ceremony, and so familiarly coupled in the minds of man and woman with the glories of bridal decoration, that it will be rather a shock to the romantic sentiments of many readers to learn that the flower has its practical as well as its ornamental virtues. The nature of these less poetical qualities may be partly gathered from a letter which has just appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, wherein a man of science "makes a few remarks respecting the medicinal properties of orange flowers." The writer recalls to memory a story told to him many years ago concerning the "hypnotic virtue" of the blossoms, and a habit which prevailed in the South of France of using them to counteract sleeplessness. Subsequent and very recent experience has however, given point and confirmation to the previous information, for at a *cafe* in Bordeaux in the spring of the present year the same correspondent, on asking for tea, was supplied with no infusion of that herb, with sugar, and instead of cream or milk, a little slice of orange flower water. Finally, the same compouner of tea remembers, to have seen dried orange buds sold; and he thinks, at Nîmes, for mixing with the cups that check, but not insolate." It is truly astonishing, if the blossom stored by Hymen has in truth such sedative properties, that it has not been brought into fashion before this by some of my many patrons of five o'clock tea. The number of amiable but nervous spinster—so to say, of bachelors and married folks of both sexes—who now abstain from their favourite beverage at night for fear of being kept awake, is altogether beyond computation, and there is reason to believe that the exciting properties of the Chinese herb, when taken in the evening, have seriously interfered with the consumption thereof, and in time past caused no small loss to Chancellors of the Exchequer. What a pity that this remedy for sleeplessness was not publicly made known and recognised before it was too late for it to effect much improvement in the receipt of Her Majesty's Custom House.—*Globe*.

SHAKESPEARE IN GERMANY.

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